DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 3,28,224 under Demand XI—General Administration—excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office, Treasury Department and Legislative Bodies.

Sahib Bahadur Sultan Muhiadheen: തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് മുസ്ലീംകളുടെ ഉന്നമനാർത്ഥം പലതും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അഭ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസിൽ മുസ്ലിം കർക്കുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറവിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചിലതു പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ചെറിയതരം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിസർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനുശേഷം മുസ്ലീംകർക്ക് പരാതിക്കു വകയില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ടു നടത്തുന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ മുസ്ലീംകർക്കു പരാതിക്കു ന്യായമായ വകയുണ്ട്. ഇയിടക്കുതന്നെ മുൻസിഫന്മാർ, സബ്ബോർഡിനേറ്റുകോടതികളിലെ ജഡ്ജിമാർ മുതലായവരേയും ബാറിൽനിന്നും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിയമിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അതിൽ മുസ്ലീംകളിൽനിന്നു ഒരൊറ്റ ആൾപോലും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ മുസ്ലീംകളുടെയിടയിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയും യോഗ്യതയും ഉള്ളവരില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ക്രൂടാതെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിൻറെ ഭരണയന്ത്രം തിരിക്കുന്ന സിക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിലും കാര്യമായസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ മുസ്ലീംകളാരും ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഏതായാലും മുസ്ലീംകളോടു പ്രത്യേകം അനുഭാവമുള്ള ദേഹമാണെന്നു കീർത്തിസമ്പാദിച്ച നമ്മുടെ സചിവോത്തമൻറെ ഭരണകാലത്തു മുസ്ലീം സമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്രകാരം പരാതി പറയാനിടവന്നതു എനിക്കു തന്നെ അതിയായ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് സചിവോത്തമൻ മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിൻറെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടവിധം പരിഹരിച്ചുതരുത്തക്കവിധം മേലാലുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I did not want to harp on the string of communal rights and privileges if I could avoid it. But I may point out to the Government that, for the last two or three years, Government have been rather negligent in making appoint-

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ments to the Secretariat from important communities such as mine. I refer to appointments over a salary of Rs. 70. There is not even one superintendent from my community in all the separate sections of the Secretariat.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : May I know from my Honourable friend whether there is not an Assistant Secretary belonging to his community in the Secretariat ?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : I do not say that there is no Assistant Secretary; my complaint is about Superintendents. This is looked upon by the community with considerable grief and it is a grievance which should be remedied at the earliest possible opportunity. I therefore request Government to consider this and appointments in the higher grade favourably and redress the grievances of our community, so that, next year, there should not be any room for similar complaints.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, I was congratulating myself and this House in thinking that there is not the strife for communal representation or the want of it in this House till now. Sir, I thought that, since the passing of the scheme of communal representation agreed to by all people and since the working of that scheme is being scrutinised by a representative committee elected by this House and of interests being nominated by Government, the question may not come up over and beyond the scheme that has been suggested, at least for a limited period. Nobody thought that this cry or agitation is going to end as soon as the scheme was allowed and when I moved the resolutions for the acceptance of the House, I did not believe it. But I thought that, at least for a time, there will be a calm. But we find things to be absolutely different and things that are not contained in the scheme, are put forward. Elsewhere I found that there was a suggestion for reserving 75 per cent. of the total number of appointments for certain communities, other people being excluded-certain communities that are said to be not adequately represented. Now, Sir, the question comes in another form. Every Department and every branch of Government service is not represented by the various communities. I do not think, Sir, that under any scheme or any system, it will be possible for any human agency to provide officers in the various branches of the administration filled with representatives of the different communities recognised by the Public Service Commissioner. One can understand and sympathise with the demand for representation of those communities who, due to various reasons—historical and otherwise—have, as a matter of fact, not had sufficient representation, and one can go a long way to satisfy

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai].

them. But pressing on that case too much and pressing on the various aspects of it and going beyond agreements, creates an inevitable reaction and a feeling gets into the minds of all people that, after all, this is a question that creates and enhances hunger but never satisfies them and we may have to think of other means, different means, to give a quietus to this question than the one that we have adopted.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): May I know from the honourable member that it is meant as a threat to communities which claim a fair representation in the Public Service?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I never thought my honourable friend was so timid as to take it as a threat. It was a mere statement of possible psychology which he had no business to treat as a threat and I am the last person to offer threats to this House. I have too much respect for the members of this House to think that they can be threatened or coerced. I am sorry to find my experienced friend taking it as a threat. I cannot help it.

Sir, I do not want to say anything more about that.

Sir, I want to bring to the notice of Government a case of infringement of the Rules of the Willingdon Water Works. I thought it may be brought under discussion, under this head, because it is a case of infrigement of the Statute rather than bringing in under the Public Works Department. Rule 27 says:

> "If on examination any meter be found to be out of order and not registering correctly, the consumption during the period dating from the last reading till the.....of the putting up of a correct meter shall after notice in form No. 18 be calculated at the average daily consumption registering for any previous period during which in the opinion of the Water Works Engineer the meter was registering correctly and the consumption of water was not abnormal."

The Water Works Engineer has been later on changed as Water Works Superintendent.

Sir, under this rule, it is necessary that the Water Works Superintendent himself ought to satisfy himself, regarding this matter and he himself has to fix a rate at which the private consumer has to be charged. I have come to understand that there is a practice going on in the Department by which blank forms are signed by the Superintendent and the lower subordinates are entrusted with this work. It is not without some proof that I make this allegation. I think it is very dangerous, so far as the private consumer is concerned. The law has been framed in such a manner because it is a very responsible work and the Superintendent himself has to do it. Otherwise, the public may have to suffer. This practice has to be stopped and it is absolutely neces-

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sary that the requirements of the rule that an officer should be made to comply with the provisions should be followed strictly and to the very letter. There is no question of denying it, because there is strongly proof available that it is not being done. I do not want to produce the proof here. What I want is to get a remedy for this possible danger. That is the only point that I want to suggest with regard to that. With these few words I support the demand.

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar: Sir, I oppose the demand. There has been a plea that, almost all the Departments in the State, are being over-staffed, and that there should be a reduction in the number of hands. I too from my own experience have found that, in some cases, there is disparity in the number of hands in certain Departments. Some readjustments are necessary in respect of the staff in certain offices also. Elsewhere, the Dewan-President himself has said that there are too many peons at Bhakthivilas, more than what is necessary. In the same manner there are more of clerks in certain Departments and more of officers in certain other Departments. In order to avoid such duplication of such clerks and officers, I think it will be safer that some competent officer who has got wide experience in almost all the Departments be deputed to take a comprehensive statistics of the existing staff and report the maximum number of hands that may be required for effective work.

President: I may inform the honourable Member that the Secretary of State for India appointed me on a committee for that purpose under the Government of India and the result of our labours has been an increase in the establishment. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar: It is not a Committee that I advocate for. What I want is one competent officer who knows the work and who can work hard.

Another matter which I may have to bring to the kind attention of Government is about Village Unions. There is a complaint in the Press and elsewhere that the Village Unions, which were established with a very good object, are not working properly. There is some room for the complaint. It is not the fault of Government; nor of the Village Unions. The most unfortunate circumstance is that the people who are entrusted with the conduct of the affairs of the village unions, are not conversant with what they should do. Even the Tahsildars, who have been entrusted with the work of presiding over these Village Unions, do not know what they should do. So, for the efficient working of these Village Unions it would be better that some sort of tuition be given to these Village Unions by some experienced officer of Government who may be able to do rural reconstruction work; Sir, from my experience

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[Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar.]

as a member of a Village Union in Travancore, I can say that Village Unions can work wonders. We have been able to approach the wealthy people in the jurisdiction of Village Unions to contribute liberally towards ameliorative works in the union jurisdiction and ready response is forthcoming when they are properly approached. This method is not known to many of the Village Unions and if only they be put in touch with the right way of doing things, I think, the desired effect would be achieved.

Sir, another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is with regard to some possible retrenchment. I may state my experience here itself. So far as legislative proceedings are concerned, we have got 5 or 6 stenographers in our midst. I think, they are appointed merely for the purpose of taking down notes of legislative proceedings.

What are these stenographers going to do after the 32nd of Karkatagom till next we assemble, probably in the month of Thulam next year? Until then they will have practically no work Government ought therefore to consider whether it would not be sufficient if we get people who know stenography only at the time the legislature is in session. Why should we keep them throughout the year and pay them during the period when their services are not necessary? The present stenographers may very well be absorbed in some other places where their service as stenographers is required throughout the year; and for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the legislature some people may be engaged temporarily or these stenographers in the various officers may be deputed during the Assembly and Council sessions. In this way some retrenchment could be effected.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am glad that reference has been made to the village unions. I do not want to waste the time of the House by going over what has already been stated by the honourable members who spoke before me. I want only to suggest that there are different organizations in this country to do village reconstruction work. We have the Village Panchayats, the Village Unions and the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies. All these three kinds of organizations seem to have the same objective. When organizations almost of the same type work side by side, even if it be in different pakuthies, I am afraid that they will come into conflict with one another. I cannot quite see why for example there should be a village union and a village panchayat working side by side or why there should be a village panchayat, a village union and a multi purpose co-operative society working side by side. More than that, in the working of these organizations we seem to be going off at a tangent. As far as I have watched the

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working of these organizations I feel that there is no proper direction or guidance for conducting these organizations. Well, Sir, I understand that the present Chief Secretary is also in charge of the Income tax Department. If the Chief Secretary's work can be extended to that, I wonder why he cannot also be put in charge of the working of the village unions, the village panchayats and the multi purpose co-operative societies. I speak with reference to the present Chief Secretary, because he has expressed that the Tahsildars could preside over the village unions and that he could not understand the difficulty which they express. It is said that he himself as a Tahsildar did much work. So, if the present Chief Secretary could be put in charge of the direction and guidance of these organisations, I think it will be a good thing. Anyway, there must be unification in the running of these organizations if they are to be effective.

The next thing which I want to say is about the general complaint which I have heard from some qualified Travancoreans. I was told that, especially in the Engineering Department, men from outside were entertained—I do not know whether men from outside are entertained in other departments also—on condition that when qualified Travancoreans come they will be sent away. There are I understand, several qualified Travancoreans who have not been provided for while there still are in the department men from outside who were entertained on this understanding. I do not at all say that if the men from outside were taken without any such understanding they should be asked to go away. But if really they were taken on that understanding, I think some explanation is due to the men who wait for entering service.

No talk on general administration will be complete without some reference to Communal representation. With my honourable friend I thought also that when the Public Service Commission came into being this complaint would be put an end to. In fact, I have never thought of this communal representation except when these facts are brought to our notice. I can only say that I cannot complain about an organization unless I have some definite constructive suggestions to make. In this I only want to speak about the Public Service Commission itself. When the Advisory Board came into being, Dr. Parameswaran was in charge. After a few weeks Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai came as the Public Service Commissioner. Then I understand that Mr. Ure has been appointed as the Public Service Commissioner. During this period, the function of the Public Service Commissioner has been divided among these three people. The public service itself is a complicated thing and in spite of our endeavour to understand it, we are still at sea. We cannot definitely understand the ways by which

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

the Commissioner works. If that is so, how can a Commissioner with his experience of three months give us any direction? So far as the experience of Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai or Mr. Ure is concerned, I think they have the same experience as any one of us. They have not, as I know, any knowledge of the general administration of this State and have no experience. I therefore bring this to the notice of the Government because this is a very serious matter and say that the Commissioner must be one of experience and understanding and must be one who remains in office for a sufficiently long time not only to work up the rules of the Public Service Commission but to give us guidance in the matter of other appointments as well. He may have no direct control over the administration above a certain scale of salary, but a man with experience may give his advice in other matters as well. As for Mr. Ure, I do not know of his qualifications except that he was a good tutor of His Highness the Elaya Raja and I hope that he will be able to enter into this complicated question and give the Advisory Body the necessary direction. I also want to submit that the members of the Advisory Board should be given an opportunity to get all the facts that are necessary for them to give their advice.

In regard to appointments of members belonging to my own community, which I have often been told is over-represented, I do not have very much to say except this, that I hope that those in service belonging to that particular community will so work that whenever responsible positions are required to be filled their services will be demanded by Government in view to their character, their honesty and their sincerity in service.

As regards the holidays, I only want to bring it to your notice that in spite of the changes recently made by Government there are still complaints.

President: About the Easter and Christmas?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Yes.

President: I know.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, I will not take up the time of the House except to refer to one or two points. I shall first deal with rural reconstruction about which more than three or four members spoke. I wish to join with them in representing to Government the necessity for a co-ordination of the work that is now going on. In fact, for the last two or three years there has been budget allotment for the purpose of rural reconstruction. I find from the Budget that out of Rs. 50,000 budgeted in 1115 only Rs. 20,000 was spent and that though the budget allotment for 1116 was

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Rs. 60,000 the revised estimate is for Rs. 1,500. I think that Rs. 1,500 is a mistake for Rs. 15,000. Even assuming that the revised estimate is Rs. 15,000, I submit that in a matter of this vital importance where the idea is to improve the general condition of the masses and to raise their standard of living and their earning capacity the amounts that are being budgeted should be completely spent and no amount should be allowed to lapse. If amounts are allowed to lapse, it does not show effiiciency but that there is something wrong in the arrangement. If, as suggested by Mr. Kuruvilla, a responsible officer is appointed to develop your ideas, Sir, of having village unions all over the State instead of the 20 or 23 unions that we now have, I think we will reap the full fruits. So, I strongly support the view of Mr. Kuruvilla that an experienced officer, the one whose name was suggested by him, may be chosen for the purpose. Of course, it is open to Government to choose a proper person who will go about inspecting and put himself into touch with the people. He has to come into contact with the people and to explain to them the purpose of Government in enacting this piece of legislation and in starting this movet ment. He should see that the whole of Travancore is developed in this line and that no taluk or pakuthy is left behind withou-village unions. If that is done, it will be great blessing to the State and I for one am very anxious to see the day when that development comes.

With regard to the communal representation, I am a very intimate friend of all the friends who spoke on communal representation,—of those who spoke in favour as well as those who spoke against. My own impression is that Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai and Mr. Kuruvilla who did not like Mr. Kesavan's complaint seem to forget one thing, that is that the share in the Administration of the country to which the subjects are clamouring for will not be satisfied completely by regulating initial recruitment to the public Service. In Mysore when they wanted to give a fairer share in the administration of the country to all classes of people they introduced a seven-year scheme for recruitment to the subordinate offices and a three-year scheme to the Secretariat. Mr. Kesavan wanted that there should be better representation in the Secretariat and this is a matter which could be taken into sympathetic consideration even if the scheme they have adumberated and put into effect will not go the whole length. Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai is under the impression that the agreement which has been come to by the various sections of the community in respect of original recruitment will silence them with regard to higher appointments. No, Sir. I may assure my friend that it will not satisfy them. Original recruitment is one thing and the

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

Government of the country is another. Both will have to be looked into in order to satisfy the claims of unrepresented and ill-represented communities. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സർ, പൊതുഭരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നയം ഏറ്റവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷസ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമേധാവിയെക്കുറിച്ച് ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാലും, ഈ ദശാസന്ധിയിൽ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ദുർഘടങ്ങൾ വിജയപൂർവ്വംതരണം ചെയ്യു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു ഐശ്വര്യവും അവസരോചിതമായ നന്മകളും നൽകുന്നതിനു ശക്തനായ ഒരു മഹാപുരുഷനാണ് എന്നുള്ളവസ്തുത പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തെ ഞാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സർ, അങ്ങേക്കല്പാതെ മറെറാരു ഭരണതന്ത്രജ്ഞനു് ഈ മഹായുദ്ധത്തിൻെറ പ്രത്യാഘാതം വളരെ ശക്തിമത്തായി ലോകത്തെ ആകമാനം ഇളക്കിമറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, കർഷകപ്രധാനമായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പട്ടിണിയും കൊള്ളയും കൂടാതെ സമാധാനമായി ജീവിക്കാൻതക്ക ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഈദൃശമനോഭാവത്തോടും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ രക്ഷയേയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയും ലാക്കാക്കി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ അഭിലാഷത്തിനു അനുസരണമായി അദ്ദേഹം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണനയത്തെ പ്രവർത്തിപഥത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായ കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ന്യായം നടത്തുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പരസ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിനുപൊതുവെ നന്മ വളർത്തുന്നതിനും മറുമുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഭരണകൂടവുമായിട്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ സഹകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നയം എന്താണെന്നു ജനസാമാന്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വഴിയാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളുമായ് ഇടപെടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ന്യായമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു ഞാൻ മുൻപു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ ന്യൂനതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽചെന്നു അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്താണെന്നു പരിശോധിക്കയും കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളുമായി സമ്പർക്കം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് അവരെ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കയുംചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു്. സർ, ഈ മാസം ആദ്യത്തെ ആഴ്ചയിൽ യാത്രമദ്ധ്യേ, അങ്ങു് പാളയം ജങ്ഷനിൽ ഇറങ്ങി ബസ്സുകളെ പരിശോധിച്ചതിനു ഞാൻ ദൃക്സാക്ഷിയാണ്. ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ അദ്ദേഹ

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ത്തിന്റെ കാറിൽനിന്നും ഇറങ്ങി ബസ്സിന്റെ അടുക്കൽചെന്ന്, അതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചതായി കണ്ടും അറിഞ്ഞും സാധാരണതെരുവുകളിൽ നടക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾപോലും അങ്ങനെ വാഴ്ത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതിയും ഞാൻ കേൾക്കുന്നത് നിടയായി. മറ്റു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഇതേ തരത്തിൽ അവരുടെ സഞ്ചാരവേളയിൽ ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ നന്മകൾ സാദ്ധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഞാൻ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ഒന്നുരണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നഗ്നമായനിലയിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി വാദിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ക്രൂരതെ, ജാതിനോക്കി, മതംനോക്കി, ആളെണ്ണി ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുവാനും ഞാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രഖ്യാപിതനയം, സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായി കൊടുക്കുകയാണെന്നിരിക്കെ, അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കൃത്യവിലോപം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ സുഖജീവിതത്തിനും സകല ജാതിക്കാരും സൗഹാർദ്ദപരമായും സമാധാനപരമായും കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറുമായി സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി സഹകരിച്ചു മുൻപോട്ടു പോകുന്നതിനും ഉതകുന്നതായ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ നാം അന്യോന്യം മാനിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കോട്ടൂർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യനിഷേധവാദത്തോടു എനിക്കു വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായമാണുള്ളതു്. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഓരോ ആഫീസുകളിലും ജാതിനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനല്ലാ ഞാൻ. ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനും സങ്കടം ഇല്ലാതേയും കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനിവരാതെയും സമുദായ പ്രതിനിധ്യതത്വത്തെ പാലിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. സാധാരണ ഒരു പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുണ്ട്. "കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം എലിയെ പിടിക്കാൻ വച്ച സൂത്രത്തിൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിലെ എലികൾ വീഴുകയില്ല" എന്ന്. ഇതുപോലെ നിശ്ചിതമായ നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിഞ്ഞും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വംവിട്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചാഞ്ചല്യംകാണിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു സൂത്രം മാറി മാറി വെക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുമുള്ള ന്യായമായ അവകാശങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു നൽകേണ്ടതത്രേ. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ

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[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

വരുത്താനുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾക്കും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും വിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗങ്ങൾ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും, പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസു കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസിലെ യന്ത്രവും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാത്രമാണു്. ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു ഒരു ഉപദേശകസമിതിയുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ നിയമത്തിനു വിധേയമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു സൂക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളടങ്ങിയ ഒരു സമിതി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതായതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു നിയമനാധികാരങ്ങൾകൊടുത്തു്, അവർ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിത്യതത്വം അനുസരിച്ചാണൊ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു് എന്നു സൂക്ഷിച്ചാൽമാത്രം മതിയാകും. ഇനി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരുകാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ന്യായമായ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു വേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ന്യായമായി ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കയും ബാക്കിയുള്ള ആളുകളെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ ജോലിക്കും കൊള്ളാവുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം വേണ്ടസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കണം. ഉദാഹരണമായി ഡാ. പരമേശ്വരനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ ഗവേഷണശക്തിയും ബുദ്ധിവികാസവുമുള്ള ഒരാളാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ജോലി അത്ര ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു സർവകലാശാലയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിച്ചു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ മഹനീയമായ സേവനം സ്വീകരിക്കണം. അദ്ദേഹം ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നജോലി ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു ചെയ്യാൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും കാര്യക്ഷമതയുമുള്ള സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ള ഇദ്ദേഹം ഈ ജോലിതന്നെ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രസ്സ് സൂപ്രണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗം നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യണം. അതായതു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെ ആ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയും ബാക്കിയുള്ളവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമേധാവികൾ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യ വിഷയത്തിൽ എല്ലാ തത്വങ്ങളും പാലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ വേക്കൻസികൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യംവിട്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരവർക്കു താൽ

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പഴ്സമുള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ച് അവക്ക് ഇടർച്ചയായി മുന്നാലു കൊല്ലത്തെ സർവീസു ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ് ഇടർന്നവരുന്നതെങ്കാ എന്നാംറും ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir I may be permitted to make a few suggestions in this connection. Sir, the price of rice has now increased at least twice.

President: The honourable member may speak up.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: There is also the prospect of the price rising further. The price of clothing has also risen up. At such a time I may be pardoned if I ask for the minimum pay of Government servants being raised at least to Rs. 10 as a famine measure.

The second point which I wish to bring to the kind consideration of the House is about holidays.

Sir, with the holidays modified last year, the Government will note the effect of the change in the working of several departments especially the judicial Department and the very unsatisfactory nature of the work carried out in them. An enquiry into the working of the various departments will convince you, Sir, that the effect of the change has been far too worse. There is no proper working in any of the departments on the sectional holidays so far as I am aware. It is true that some communities are benefited by these holidays. But this kind of sectional or communal holidays, whatever name you call it, is a source of much difficulty so far as the working of Government offices is concerned. In some departments, certain communities alone will be present. Unless all members are present, full justice cannot be done for the work. When some officers are absent, work is sure to be dislocated. So much so, in courts, many difficulties arise in regard to posting of cases. Only some cases can be posted for hearing to the satisfaction of all communities concerned only on particular holidays. During Hindu holidays, cases of other communities could alone be posted. During Christian holidays, their cases could not be posted. That being the case, an enquiry into the working of offices with the coming in of sectional holidays will convince you, Sir, that the restoration of all holidays has become an absolute necessity.

President: If there is a general concensus of opinion between the members in the matter of holidays, Government will have no hesitation to adopt that formula, even if such holidays number 50 days and more. After all, as I have already stated, the whole question comes to this. If the different communities come together and decide on a spirit of give and take that such and such should be treated as sectional holidays or such and such should

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[President.]

be reckoned as general holidays, Government will have no objection to adopt that procedure. Government do not want to have any sectional holidays either. They are prepared to grant as general holidays even 50 days and over, provided, there is a kind of general concensus of opinion. If this House could begin to tackle that question it will be an advantage.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: The number of holidays allowed in Travancore is far less than the number in British India. A perusal of the list of holidays in the Fort St. George Gazette would amply bear out my fact. The sectional holidays as such are very embarassing to parties so far as cases in civil courts are concerned. As for the cutting short of the Hindu holidays, the community concerned will be amenable to give up some. Sir, I request you to consider the effect of the change brought about in the holidays in all its aspects and do all that is possible to restore them if that will prove advantageous to the public of this State.

The next point I want to deal with refers to the State Panchangom. A few months back I read an article in the column of *the Malayali* relating to this matter. Different kinds of Panchangoms including Government one are in circulation in our State and it is a matter of common knowledge that religious ceremonies and other festivities are fixed with the help of them. According to one Panchangom, the Government Panchangom, 26th of Vrischikam is to be celebrated as the Ashtami day at Vaikom. Another Panchangom which is sold cheaper and which has greater circulation says that 27th of Vrischikam should be observed as the Ashtami day. Then in regard to the observations of Ekadesi and Amavasya days, a lot of difference exists between the Government and non-Government Panchangoms. All the calendar computors use the same science for drawing inferences. It is in the drawing of inferences, gross mistakes are committed which leads to difficulties. What I beg to point out in this connection is that there need be issued only one Panchangom under one central authority. Let that authority be Government or anybody else. But there must be one central authority. Religious ceremonies have to be fixed with the help of Panchangoms and they are important from all points of view. Suppose a man gets a half chuckram Panchangom and observes some day specified therein as a religious day whereas it is not so. Is the observance religiously effective? The auspicious nature of the religious activity is somewhat undermined. The Government should see that the circulation of such Panchangom is prohibited or even suppressed.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer*): Is there not a Government calendar in circulation?

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Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is it not a fact that Sradhas have come to be celebrated on incorrect days as a result of the circulation of wrong Panchangoms?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir.

What I beg to submit is that inasmuch as religious sentiments have to be respected and so long as religious performances have to be celebrated properly, there should be only one kind of Panchangom in existence. There is no harm in giving effect to this matter by means of legislation even. An alternative method would be to call for a conference of the expert computors who are the competent in the preparation of Panchangoms, so that they may put their heads together and arrive at the proper decision in the matter of religious observances. There is also our Government expert who also may join them. Panchangoms should never be misleading authorities on religious matters.

Mr. R. Rama Varier (*Deputy-Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary*): In that case, what are we to do with Cochin Panchangoms which are also coming to Travancore?

President: The real trouble in that matter is not the question of days. According to various Sastras and the provisions made in astrological treatises, sometimes Grahams may be important, sometimes Thithis may be important, sometimes Vinazhikas and minutes in respect of a particular star may be recognised for calculation purposes. Therefore, that is a matter of construction. How that is done in the East Coast is this way. There are two or three families which have acquired great celebrity for this and those families publish Panchangoms. So, people south of Kauvery weigh certain kinds of calculations; people in certain other parts may follow a different set of calculation and so on. That being the case, the whole question is one of internal settlement amongst astrological experts in Travancore.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Anyhow, Sir, the circulation of different kinds of Panchangoms creates enormous difficulties in the matter of religious observances.

President: In the matter of Gayathrijapam, for instance, many people did not know the exact day for the observance of it. I myself had to do it and I did not know on which day it was. I found that the Government Panchangom was wrong and I have made my own comments on it. What was styled as wrong was considered right in Shencotta. I followed that course. The whole question is a difficult matter to be solved.

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Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: About the observance of the Ashtami day at Vaikom there is no difference of opinion.

President: The honourable member must conclude.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In the matter of working of Village Panchayats and Bench Magistrate's Court I have to submit a word. Persons who know the work, who have the leisure to attend to such work and who are prepared to do it, may be nominated as members of such institutions, irrespective of the communities to which they belong. These are instances where Panchayat courts have not met at all, for want of men with proper working knowledge. Working of unions with ill-equipped personnel will lead to difficulties. (President's bell.)

President: As there is no time for the other speakers, the Chief Secretary to Government will now reply. There are only 7 minutes more for the demand to expire.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: I do not know how I could finish my reply in seven minutes in view of the several important matters that have been raised during the debate.

President: You may deal with what you consider as the most important ones.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: About communal representation, as has been pointed out by Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai, I thought I might not have to say much on it. I was under the impression that the Public Service Recruitment Rules, the enunciation of the policy of Government in respect of communal representation and the constitution of the Public Service Advisory Body will set at rest all agitation on the subject at least for one or two years. I find however that more than one member, has dwelt upon that subject. The policy of Government has been clearly laid down on more than one occasion and that is, conditions being equal, preference will be given to unrepresented or inadequately represented communities. The promulgation of the Public Service Recruitment Rules, the appointment of a Public Service Commissioner, the constitution of a representative Advisory Committee, all these will make it manifest that the object of the Government is to give equal opportunities to all communities. If the honourable members will compare the position of the different communities now in the several offices with what it was a few years ago, it will be found that much headway has been made. I shall give some details on the matter, although Mr. Mahomed Ismail may perhaps complain that I am again referring to lists.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, is the member in order in mentioning my name alone?

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Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Is there any objection in referring to the honourable member's name?

I shall take the Secretariat for instance. In 1100, 34 per cent of the clerks were Brahmins and 37 per cent. were Nairs. In other words, 71 per cent. of appointments in 1100 consisted of Brahmins and Nairs. In 1110 that number dwindled to 69 per cent. In 1114, the percentage came down to 65. In 1116, the percentage comes to 47. Is anything more wanted to show what Government are doing in the matter.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: May I know, what about the position of the Muslim community in those years?

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: I will come to that. In 1100, there was only one Muslim, in 1100, there were three, in 1114, there were four, in 1116, there are five people. As regards Ezhavas, Sir, the figure in 1100 was 6; in 1110 it was 10; in 1116, it is 15.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: May I know whether there is any body in the Muslim community in the Secretariat who gets above Rs. 100.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: No, Sir. In the matter of Gazetted appointments the following are the figures. In 1086, the number among Muslims was 12; in 1096 it was 10; in 1104 it was 10; in 1110, it was 16; in 1116 it is 31. Among Ezhavas, the figures for the corresponding years were 3, 13, 20, 33 and 53 respectively. These statistics would cleary show what policy the Government have been pursuing and how far they have been successful in giving representation to inadequately represented communities.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, could not a reasonable proportion in the matter of Muslim appointments be maintained in every office under Government?

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: I have on several occasions stated that it will not be possible to provide for all communities being represented in every office; much less will it be possible to provide for communal representation in every section of every office.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail: May I know the proportion of Muslim appointments in the Secretariat as a whole?

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: I have already said that at present that number is greater than what it was years ago. There are of course certain inequalities. Historical and

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[Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

other reasons have contributed to that state of affairs. Government are putting forth their best endeavours in the matter of giving equal opportunities to all.

In regard to village unions I have clearly stated elsewhere what the policy of the Government is. The village unions were started because the working of Panchayats was found to be not satisfactory. The Land Revenue Commissioner being a senior officer was appointed as the Registrar of Village Unions because of the necessity for co-ordinating the activities of the Panchayats, co-operative societies and other allied departments. Elsewhere I have stated that the Agricultural department has its part to do; the co-operative department has its part to do; the Public Health department also has its part to do. The work of all these departments has to be co-ordinated in the Village Union. That is the additional reason why the Land Revenue Commissioner was appointed as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that of Village Panchayats. That is also the reason why some official members were also appointed in the Village Unions. Now, with the abolition of the Land Revenue Commissionership the Division Peishkars have been appointed as Registrars of Village Unions. Government realise that there are certain practical difficulties in the working of the Village Unions. With a view to know what they are and with a view to remedy the difficulties, if any, it was thought necessary to hold a conference with the Heads of the Revenue and the Development Departments and some of the non-officials in village parts. The conference was proposed to be convened on the 1st Medam 1116.

President: The time for the demand has expired.

The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,28,224 under Demand XI. General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office, Treasury Department and Legislative Bodies.

The motion was put and carried.

The grant was made.

President: I think the House is proceeding fairly fast with the Demands. As was pointed out yesterday the normal working hours of the Council will be from 11 A. M. to 4-30 P. M. But according to my ruling given at the beginning of this session it is from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. But having regard to the number of Demands we have covered I would suggest whether we should not adhere to the old procedure. I am in the hands of the House. The question is whether we should sit till 4-30 or 5.

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Mr. M. Govindan : We should sit only till 4-30 P. M.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : I also agree to that proposal.

DEMAND XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office, and Treasury Department.

Mr. R. Rama Varier : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rupees 3,05,815 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office and Treasury Department.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ബഡ്ജറിലെ ചില കണക്കുകൾ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ൧൯൫൯-അവസാനത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊളുക്കടം എന്തായിരിക്കും?

Mr. R. Rama Varier: Sir, it is the debt position that he is speaking of. The details are given in the budget as also in the Budget Memorandum and in the Budget speech.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ബഡ്ജറിൽ ന,ന്നു,൨൨,൨൦൦ രൂപ എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ പ്രസംഗം ൧൯൫൯-൬൦പ്രകാരം ൪൫-൬൦പ്രകാരായിൽ ആകെയുള്ള കടം ൩൯൨.൯൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപ ആണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഏതാണ് ശരിയെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം.

Mr. R. Rama Varier : ബഡ്ജറിൽ മുകളിൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രൂപ്പ്കൂടി ഈ ന.൯൯൨ ലക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടിയാൽ ബഡ്ജറു് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ൩൯൨.൯൨ എന്ന തുക കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ ഐറ്റം മൈനസ് ആണെന്നും കാണാമല്ലോ. ഡെറു് പൊസിഷനും (Debt position) ലയബലിറ്റിസും (Liabilities) പ്രത്യേകമാണ്. ബഡ്ജറിലെ തുക മുന്നുഗ്രൂപ്പായി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഗ്രൂപ്പ് കൂട്ടിനോക്കിയാലും ബഡ്ജറു് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതുക ശരിയാണെന്നു കാണ്മാൻ കഴിയും.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ൧൯൫൯ലെ റിവൈസ്ഡ് എസ്റ്റിമേറു് വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ വലിയ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിലും ഇതു ചോദിച്ചു. എനിക്കിതു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

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